THE LOSS OF THE ONEIDA.

FULL PARTICULARS OF THE DISASTER.

ESTIMONY OF "THE BOMBAY'S" CAPTAIN-AC-

COUNT BY OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

dispatched to us over the Pacific Railroad, we re

ceive Yokohama papers describing the collision of

the United States steamer Oneida and the British

steamer Bombay, the testimony of the Captain of the

I have stated since this catastrophe that I had struck a

I have stated since this catastrophe that I had struck a ship and taken her quarter gallery off; I made no remark to the effect that I had seen a light through the vessel's side, or seen a man carried away from the cabin; had I seen anything of the sort I should have stopped at once; I heard no shout nor hall; my pilot did not tell me that he heard anything; I heard no whistle; If a whistle was blown on board the Oncida from the time of the accident or three gans fired and my not hearing. I attribute to the strong breeze that was blowing and the vessel having

It has penetrated the ship at about low-water mark the wash; it is now several feet above the water; be penetrated right through; the thickness of the timbe and material I do not know; I deemed my ship to be it a dangerous position, because she is old, and although slight shock, such a thing has often proved a dangerou

slight shock, such a thing has often proved a dangerous affair; my vessel is in wrier-tight compartments; she sustained no injury except forward; I have found this out since, as at the time I could not tell what injury she had received; nothing was reported to me about the other compartments.

It took some time to remove the stores and goods to enable us to get at the place of accident; had the forward compartment filled with water, I could not estimate the danger that threatened is, as the bulk-head might have been injured; if the bulk-head remained sound there was no danger; I had no evidence that it was damaged; the collision was so slight that it did not stock a lady; my reasons for running for Yokohama were, my forward compartment being full of water, my ship old, and her plates thin, and not knowing what injuries I and sustained.

ained.
I had passengers and mails aboard, and could not say

I had passengers and mails aboard, and could not say what might occur; and again, not seeing any signals asking me to bear down. I naturally concluded the other vessel was all right; I did not know what damage my slip had sustained, but from the water coming in, I was very doubtful; at moments like these there are no means of ascertaining damages; I asked the pilot if there was any place to beach her to save her; it was a most extraordinary collission; I could not ascertain what damage I had received, nor where, until yesterday; my chief steward went ashore with the passengers and reported the celision.

He had no aushority to do so; when my ship was at an

guns are danger signals; there is no regular hav laid down that I am aware of; I did not send up a rocket, as it was not necessary; I was not in want of help. It is my opinion that any sinp seriously mjured and in want of help would signal for it; my justructious are to

By the mails of the latest steamer from Japan, as

FOREIGN NEWS.

PROSPECTS OF AN EARLY VOTE ON INFALLIBILITY
—DEMAND OF CATHOLIC POWERS TO HAYE
REPRESENTATIVES AT THE COUNCIL—THE
GERMAN BISHOPS AGREED TO OPPOSE THE CONTEMPLATED DOGMA.

ROME, Wednesday, March 9, 1870. The Pope temporizes, hoping to obtain a vote on the dogma of Infallibility prior to the arrival of the French Commissioner.

Löndon, Wednesday, March 9, 1870. The German and Austrian Bishops at the Œcumenical Council have agreed to oppose the proposition of Infallibility, as well as all other new dogmas. It is generally hoped the Pope will not precipitate a collision with the European powers.

Among the propositions before the Œcumenical Conneil is one declaring the Pope infallible in matters of faith and practice.

Pauts, Wednesday, March 9, 1870. It is understood that other Catholic powers will join France in her demands for special representa-tives in the Gramenical Council. The Prince de la Tour d'Auvergne-Lauragnais will probably be appointed as one of these representatives.

FRANCE.

M. ROCHEFORT NOT TO RECEIVE VISITORS-ANOTHER DEMONSTRATION OF CONSCRIPTS. Paris, Wednesday, March 9, 1870.

The police no longer permit the friends of Henri Rochefort to visit him at the prison. Another demonstration was made by the conscripts at Lyons yesterday. The disorder was quelled with-

out serious trouble. It is reported that the small-pox has broken out in the jail where the political prisoners are confined. THE GOVERNMENT OF ALGERIA-EXTENSION OF

LEGISLATIVE CONTROL. In the Corps Legislatif to-day a debate took place on the Government of Algeria. M. Jules Favre demanded that the affairs of that province be regulated through the legislation of both Chambers, and

not by Senatus Consultum. M. Ollivier replied that the Ministry desired to place other departments of administration under the control of the legislative bodies, and they were now consulting with the Emperor on the best method of effecting such changes.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE CONSERVATIVE BANQUET-GROWING OPPO-SITION TO THE EDUCATION BILL.

LONDON, Wednesday, March 9, 1870. The Conservative Association held a banquet to night at the City Terminus Hotel. Mr. R. N. Fowler, M. F. for l'almouth, occupied the Chair. He was supported on the right by the Duke of Marlborough, Lord Hamilton, Sir J. Pakington, Messrs, G. W. Hunt, and J. R. Mowbray, and Sir John Hay; and on the left by the Duke of Abercorn, the Earl of Abergavenuy, Sir Stafford Northcote, Mr. Lyall and others. Some 400 guests were present, including most of the principal men of the Conservative party. Mr. Disraeli was unable to attend.

There is a growing opposition to Mr. Forster's Education bill, especially among Non-Conformists. In the House of Commons this evening a bill establishing a rate to provide for the maintenance of ministers' manses in Scotland was rejected by a majority of 117. The House adjourned.

Letters from the Earl of Derby, the Marquis of Salisbury, and Lord Lennox, were read regretting their unavoidable absence. Lord George Hamilton, in the course of his reply to a toast, made reference to what he termed the cheese-paring policy of the Administration toward the army. This hit was re-

Sir J. B. Pakington responded in the name of what was still left of the army. Its bravery, discipline, and efficiency, would be the same through all time. The policy of the present Government was con demned by all parties. To disconnect the army and reduce its force by 24,000 men was injudicious economy. It was easier to dissolve than to reëmbody the army. Happily the country had another force, indissoluble, armed with truth, namely, the Conservative party, enlisted to defend long-established institutions, not excepting the Irish Church.

Mr. Belcher responded for the Navy and Mr. Beresford for the Volunteers. The Chairman proposed the health of the leaders of the Conservative party, and eulogized the late Lord Derby.

Mr. Gathorne Hardy in reply said the party was now in a minority in Parliament, hence all its battles were fought outside. London had ever been faithful to Conservatism, which was growing in all the great centers of trade and manufactures and was sure of future ascendency. Other speeches followed and the party broke up at a late hour.

John Bright is rusticating in the mountains of Wales. His health has improved.

SPAIN.

THE PORTO RICO BUDGET-EXTRA PAY TO THE

Madrid, Wednesday, March 9, 1870. In the Cortes, yesterday, Señor Escoriaza, one of the Deputies from Porto Rico, thanked the Minister of the Colonies for introducing the separate budget for that Island. He said it was a conclusion which Porto Rico had vainly sought for the past 30 years. The Cortes have voted pay for extra service to soldiers of the army in Cuba for their share in actions

MR. BURLINGAME'S SUCCESSOR. † St. Petersburg, Wednesday, March 9, 1870. J. McLeary Brown has been appointed provision ally Chief of the Chinese Embassy, vice Mr. Burlin-

GEN. QUESADA'S INTERVIEW WITH THE PRESI-

WASHINGTON, March 9 .- Gen. Quesada and Col. Varona of the patriot army of Cuba, in company with Mr. D. Ruiz, the Secretary of the Cuban Junta, had an interview with President Grant to-day. Gen Dent introduced the visitors, and Mr. Ruiz, who speaks English very well, informed the President that they had called to pay their respects to the Chief of the great American Republic. He said the two officers of the Cuban army present were well known by their exertions for the independence of their country during the past year. They had come here to disprove the false stories circulated by the Spanish Government and officers. The Proclamation of emancipation was issued by Gen. Cespedes, and the order has been strictly carried out in all cases. Wherever the Cuban flag waves there is freedom. The former slaves in large numbers are in the army, and fight as men fight who are struggling for the freedom of themselves and their fami lies. At the request of Gen. Cespedes, Mr. Ruiz handed the President several New-York newspapers containing accounts of his statement of the condition of affairs in the island, and of the system of warfare adopted by the Spanish and volunteer forces. The President took the papers, and said he would read the reports. He then asked what was the condition of the people in the revolutionary districts, and that of the Cuban army. To these queries, Col. Varona, who also English, replied that in the part of the island held by the patriots the people got plenty to eat and were contented, but that devastation always followed the track of the volunteer forces. He said the Cuban army was strong and in good condition, and that they did not require or ask any material aid from this Republic, but simply its moral countenance, its moral support. They desired belingerent rights. Their cause was good and just; they were fighting uitimate success of the Republican army of cent of Newark, and others. The general discussions were very interesting, and calculated to inspire new zeal into the workers in the cause.

Cuban who loved his country had a doubt. The President merely said: "Well, I am sure you are confident your emancipation of the slaves can but

meet with the hearty approval of all Christian nations. I am glad you have called, gentlemen. The Cubans shook hands with the President and withdrew. They then proceeded to the Navy De partment, where they had an interview with Secretary Robeson and Vice-Admiral Porter. The interview with these officials was of a personal and pri vate nature. They have not yet called on Secretary Fish, who said to-day that he would of course receive

them as private gentlemen. COURT-MARTIAL DECISIONS-NEWS FROM THE FIELD.

HAVANA, March 9.-A military court-martial has been in session in this city for the trial of persons accused of causing the riot in the Villanueva Theater last year. Of the number tried, Senor Bramosco, Valdes, Pons, Cisneros, Rivero, and Valiente have been found guilty of the charge and sentenced to death. Señors Santacilia, Parra, and Latorre, also on trial on the same charge, were acquitted. All of the aboved named are in the City of New-York.

The Prensa states that the number of insurgents at Guines exceeds one hundred. The Diario says that fifty-six of the number have been killed by the troops; and, according to telegraphic dispatches from that quarter, the rest are completely sur

The Havana journals contain accounts of the dispersing and killing of 200 insurgents belonging to the band of Maximo Gomez, near the town of Bayamo. A party of insurgents attacked the Armonia plantation, near Santiago de Cuba, and killed six of the operatives. The Freemasons lately arrested for holding a meeting are still in jail.

THE SCAFFOLD IN PENNSYLVANIA.

EXECUTION OF THE PEIGHTAL MURDERERS AT

HUNTINGDON, Pa., March 9.—Albert Bordenerg and Gotlieb Bohner, the murderers of Mr. and Mrs Pleasant Grove, five miles from this place, on the 7th of November last, were executed here to-day, in the presence of several thousand persons. The scaffold was four upright beams, 20 feet high, with a platform about ten feet from the top. The unusual hight of the gallows was in order that the crowd outside the prison yard might obtain a good view of the execution. Large platforms, capable of holding a great number of persons, had been erected on the surrounding land. Many of the vast crowd which assembled befor the hour of execution were

cells of the condemned men, conducted by the Rev. Mr. Sheckel and the Rev. Mr. Clark, were concluded; Sheriff Neely removed the shackles from the feet of the prisoners and pinioned their arms. They were both dressed in dark Both walked up the steps of the scaffold with a firm tread, but Bordenberg staggered on reaching platform. After a prayer by Mr. Clark, the Sheriff asked Bohner if he had anything to say. He replied, sulkily, in the negative. Borden berg read a prepared statement, in which he appealed to Bohner to tell the whole truth about the murder, and to ther to tell the whole truth about the murder, and to clare his (Bordenberg's) innocence. Some week's ago redenberg made a confession, narrating the particulars the crime, and flaying its actual perpetration to there. He did not deny being present, but only not acknowledge that he touched the vie-as himself. Yesterday afternoon he made another atement, appealing to Bohner, as in the one read upon e scaffold to-day, to confess the truth and save his own of from everlasting damnation. Bohner, when he ard it, laughed, and wrote out a counter-statement, ac-sign largenberg of murdering the Peightals with heheard it, laughed, and wrote out a counter-statement, accusing Bordenberg of murdering the Peightals with his own hands. When Bordenberg had gread his last appeal on the scaffold to-day, he turned to Bohner and said, "Charley, am I not innocent?" "No," returned Bohner, "we both were in the house together; we both killed them; we are both guilty; and we will die together." "Shame," replied his companion, "say the truth, and this hour you are in Heaven." The nooses were then adjusted about the necks of the prisoners. While the Sheriff was doing his Bordenberg cried out, "On God, beyond the skies, I am coming to your kingdom. Black caps were drawn over the faces, and at 125 o'clock the prop sustaining the platform was jerked from under it and the men fell three feet. Neither moved a muscle; both apparently died without pain. After hanging about 25 minutes the bodies were cut down.

In addition to the number inside the inclosure, some

bodies were cut down.

In addition to the number inside the inclosure, some hundreds viewed the scene from the neighboring house-tops and from scaffolds which had been thrown up on the outside of the waits by enterprising individuals, who demanded and obtained a fee of \$250 for standing room for one. It is said that the Sheriff, in order to favor these speculators, had the gallows built so high that their customers could be wirnesses without any difficulty, and in obliging his friends he had the instrument of death so situated that the condemned men have had it in full sight since Saturday last, when the last peg was driven in it. Since Saturday hundreds were allowed to view the scaffold, and many were the peculiar remarks made with reference to it, and many were dulious about its answering the purposes for which it was constituted. However, it

purposes for which it was stood the test, stood the test, the crime of Bohner and Bordenberg was committed the crime of Bohner and Bordenberg was committed to the little of No. The crime of Bohner and Bordenberg was committed under the following circumstances: On the 17th of November last, John Peightai, aged 75 years, his wife aged 60, and Scott Gardner, an orphan boy, a member of the Peigtal family, quet, plain country people, occupying a house a few miles from Huntingdon, were murdered in cold blood for money, which it was rumored could be obtained in their house. Bohner and Bordenberg entered the house and were received kindly by the old people. They attempted to obtain the money which they supposed the family possessed by various devices. Falling to accomplish their purpose, they finally butchered the whole family. The bodies of their victims were carried to the barn and covered with straw; the building was then set on fire. At 9 o'clock that evening a party of men returning from their work saw the fire; rusning in, they extinguished the flames, found the bodies of the Peightal family in the straw, and thus discovered the orime. The murderers are said to have carried away about \$2,000.

trime. The murderers are said to have carried away about \$2,000.

In Bordenberg's statement he relates the details of this brutal crime as given to him, he said, by Bohner. They were as follows: I took a pistol in each hand and said, "I want your money, and that quickly, or I'il shoot every one of you," then I hed the pistols at them; I shot the old man through the head; he leaned back, and not another sound escaped him; at the same time that I shot the old man the boy fell also; he groaned around on the floor; then I shot the old woman, but it seems did not hit her rightly; she leil back on her chair, but said nothing; then I loaded again one of the pistols and gave the boy a shot; he thereupon stopped his groaning; I now tried to load again, but as I was loading the old woman caught me by the arm, and stood up from the chair and tried to place herself upon the defense; I immediately threw her, down on the floor plalongside the old man; then I again tried to load, but did not succeed, for the old woman picked up the fire-shovel, and struck at me and hit me; I then also caught hold of the shovel, but she also kept her hold; I dragged her in this way to the door; she begged, however, during the time I dragged her to the door, that, should spare her life; I forced the shovel from her hands, and Lord! I tell you I beat her skull to pieces with the shovel.

Then I fetched the bed covers and bed clothes out of the sleeping-room and spread them also over these persons. In one room stood a bed and small table. In this table drawer lay the razor which I gave you at Altonna. Then I set fire to the beds in every room. Then I went into the room where the three persons lay. I first set fire to the boy, then to the old man, then also to;the old woman. Then I set were made to escape from Jail. The trial began on the 71st of January. A large number of witnesses were examined; their evidence clearly fastened the guit upon the culprits, and the sentence of death was prenounced by the Court on the 21st of January. Bonner was bor out \$2,000.

Bordenberg's statement he relates the details of

THE HAHNEMANN MEDICAL COLLEGE.

PHILADELPHIA, March 9, 1870.—The annual neement of the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia took place in the Academy of Music to-day. A brilliant audience witnessed the exercises, which were A brilliant audience witnessed the exercises, which were interesting and instructive throughout. The venerable Dr. Constantine Herring, Dean of the Faculty, and regarded as the father of homeopathy in America, presided. The opening prayer was delivered by the Rev. Edward W. Appleton. Prof. C. G. Rane, M. D., a member of the Faculty, delivered the valedictory address.

CONNECTICUT SUNDAY SCHOOL CONVENTION. NEW-HAVEN, March 9 .- A permanent organ-

zation of the Sunday-school Convention was effected by the choice of Henry P. Haven of New-London, President, and the following Vice-Presidents: W. Stover of West Hartford, John E. [Searles, jr., of New-Haven, George M. Hartford, John E. (Searles, Jr., of New-Haven, George M. Woodruff of Litchfield, W. H. Potter of Groton, P. Buiton of Greenwich, J. W. Griggs of Windham, S. W. Robbins, of Middlesex, and J. W. Stickney of Tolland; Secretaries—W. J. Fletcher of Waterbury, T. P. Merwin of New-Haven, Stanley P. Warren of Bridgeport. The reports of the county Secretaries showed a pleasing increase in the number of schools, scholars, teachers, and interest generally during the past years. Addresses were made by the Rev. W. L. Gage of Hartford, the Rev. J. H. Vincent of Newark, and others. The general discussions

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, MARCH 10, 1870.

WASHINGTON.

THE CASE OF JUDGE BRADLEY-SAN DOMINGO VOTING ON ANNEXATION-GREAT INCREASE IN THE REVENUE RECEIPTS-THE FUNDING BILL STILL UNDECIDED-PASSAGE OF THE BILL AUTHORIZING TUNNELS UNDER THE NORTH AND EAST RIVERS-THE AIR-LINE

RAILKOAD. 18Y TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE!

Washington, Wednesday, March 9, 1870. The President made a visit to the Capitel at about o'clock to-day, and, repairing to the President's Room, sent for the Republican members of the Senate Judiciary Committee, and had a long conference with them about the nomination of Mr. Bradley to be Associate Justice of the Supreme Court. It is said the President indicated his willingness to withdraw the nomination if the Committee deemed it expedient, and he would nominate a Southern to preside. He intimated that he was now of the opinion that the nomineo should be a Southern man. It is not known what is the sense of the Com-When this interview was concluded the mittee. President sent for the Republican members of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, and informed them that he had received official intelligence of the vote of the people of San Domingo upon the subject of annexation to the United States, and that he desired immediate action upon the San Domingo treaties now before the Senate and he hoped it would be favorable. A special meeting of the Committee is called for on Friday to consider these suggestions. Gen. Babcock, who negotiated the treaty, and Admiral Porter, who is familiar with the affairs of the Island, have been summoned to appear before the Committee.

A statement in detail of the receipts from Internal Rev enue, a list of the general sources of revenue, has been Placed in the hands of the Committee on Ways and Means. It shows a steady increase of collections by Commissioner Delano upon the principal articles, 16 in all. On spirits, for example, the receipts for the year ending June 30, 1869, were over \$45,000,000. This was regularly increased until the showing of receipts for the year ending Jan. 31, 1870, was over \$50,000,000; tobacco shows over \$23,000,000 for the year ending in June, while the year ending with last January shows over \$22,000,000. Receipts from income, including salaries, for the correspond-ing periods, are respectively over \$34,000,000 and ,000. So a proportionate increase of revenue has been collected upon nearly all of the remaining articles on the list. A comparative statement, showing the aggregate of certificates of deposit received at the office of In year ending June 30, 1869, and 1870, shows an aggregate total gain in the present fiscal year over the corresponding period of more than \$19,000,000. The principal gains are: From spirits, nearly \$6,000,000; tobacco, nearly \$6.000,000; income, including salaries, nearly \$3.000,000; and so on in the same proportion upon sales, banks, and

bankers, and other articles on the list. In the Senate, to-day, Mr. Ferry presented papers rela offnement by the Dominican Government, on charges Ferry detailed the efforts made by him to secure the release of Mr. Hatch, and advocated the use of force by the Government to compel it. Mr. Pomeroy offered a resolution censuring the atrocities of the Spanish officials in Cuba, but Mr. Sumner, who seems to be ever on the alert to defend Spain and anything Spanish, objected to and intimated that the Cubans had been guilty of similar cruelties. The Finance Committee made ar report on the House bill to extend the time for the withdrawal of spirits from bond, in which report the minority of the Committee non-concurred. The Georgia bill was received from the House last night, referred to the Judiciary Committee, and promptly reported back without amendment to-day. Mr. Trum-bull stated, in answer to a query of Mr. Thayer, that there was no minority report, although it is understood that two or three members of the Committee are opposed to the Bingham amendment, and will give their views in opposition to it when the bill comes up. The Funding bill was discussed until 4), when a recess was taken until 75. The only votes taken during this afternoon were on Garrett Davis's motion to recommit, which was of course rejected, and th emotion of Mr. Morrill of Vermont, to make a uniform rate of interest of five per cent for all

At the evening session a resolution was passed calling on the Secretary of the Navy for any information he may have in regard to the sinking of the Oneida. The House bill authorizing the laying of tunnel tubes under the Hudson and East Rivers at New-York, and declaring the same post routes, was passed, with an amendment placing the work under the control of the Secretary of War, and providing that it shall not interfere with navigation. The Funding bill was then proceeded interest, on the propriety of the fifth section, providing for the payment of the coupons in Europe. The section was finally modified at the suggestion of Mr. Sherman so as to apply only to the 4 per cent loan, and the motion t strike out the entire section was then agreed to, when the Senate adjourned. Senator Cameron gave notice of an amendment compelling the Secretary of the Treasury to redeem the fractional currency after July next.

In the House, to-day, the feature of the proceedings was the passage of the resolution of Mr. Laflin, providing for a reform in the printing of the reports of the Patent Office, making a saving of from \$150,000 to \$200,000 a year to the Government. Mr. Luffin, in advocating the passage of the resolution yesterday and to-day, was ably assisted by Mr. Jenckes, the Chairman of the Committee on Patents, who spoke for an hour in favor of the measure. The only strong opposition to the resloution seemed to come from Messrs. Cake and Mungen of the Printing Committee, but their arguments were to feeble to have any weight, and the resolution was finally passed without a call of the Yeas and Nays. Mr. Ingersoll's bill providing for the construction of an air-line railroad from this city to New-York, was debated for an hour, but no vote reached. There seems to be the strongest kind of lobby against this bill, and to-day the result was that the previous question was voted down. These lobbyists seem to have free access to the floor of the House, and were so clamorous and blatant yesterday, that Mr. Rogers, a member from Arkaneas, called the attention of the Speaker to the fact, and asked that the rules be enforced and members be protected from the importunities of railroad lobbyists. To day a prominent New-York mem ber, an advocate of the bill, was met by a director of the Camden and Ambey Road, who defiantly boasted that e did not care; whether the House passed the bill or not there were too many to provide for in that body; but, in the Senate, things could be more easily "fixed," and no bill for an air line road should get through that body. The bill comes up again to-morrow, during the morning hour. Mr. Dawes attempted to get before the House year's salary of an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, but a Democrat named Van Trump objected, and was not acted on. Late in the day Gen. Logan got his bill for a reduction of the rank and file of the army before the House, and made arrangements whereby it is expected to reach a vote on the bill to-morrow.

There are now before the House Committee on Election 22 cases, beside two or three not yet put upon the calendar, as follows: Belden agt. Bradford, Colorado Cameron agt. Roots, First District, Arkansas; Hinds agt. Sherrod, Sixth, Alabama; Switzler agt. Dyer, Ninth sourl : Ziegler agt. Rice, Ninth, Kentucky ; Shields agt. Van Horn, Sixth, Missouri; Whittlesey agt. Mc Cenzie, Seventh, Virginia : Taylor agt. Reading, Pifth, Pennsylvania; Eggleston agt. Strader, First, Ohio; Reid agt. Julian, Fourth, Indiana; Hoge agt. Reed. Third, South Carolina; Wallace agt. Simpson, Fourth, South Carolina; Sypher agt. St. Martin, First, Louisiana; Hunt agt. Sheldon, Second. Louisiana; Darrell agt. Bailey, Third, Louisiana; Newsham agt. Ryan, Fourth, Louisiana; Morey agt. McCranie, Fifth, Louisiana; Sheafe agt. Tillman, Fourth, Tennessee; Leftwich agt. Smith, Eighth, Tennessee; Boyden agt. Shober, Sixth, North Carolina ; Tucker agt. Booker, Fourth, Virginia ; Barnes agt. Adams, Eighth. Kentucky.

The House Committee on Indian Affairs to-day an pointed a sub-committee, composed of Sidney Clarke of Kansas, Burt Van Horn of Missourf, and Mr. Shanks of Indiana, to confer with the President and Secretary of the Interior, and prepare a general bill concerning the future policy to be observed toward the Indians. It will embody the views of the Committee in breaking up the treaty system, in favor of putting Indians on reservations and keeping them there, and if necessary to use the army

The Senate Committee on Appropriations, at their meeting to-day, had under consideration the Beginlative

and Executive Appropriations bill. They have already reduced the appropriations on various matters. One million was struck out from the appropriations for the collection of Internal Revenue. They carefully scrutinize every item, and mean to cut off all unnecessary ap

propriations in every department of the Government, and seem to be more radical for economy than the House. IGENERAL PRESS DISPATCH.1

W. R. Hardy, to be Americo of Internal Revenue for the Third District

Jos. P. C. Emmons, to be United States Attorney for the Northern strict of Florids. Benjamin J. Waters, Chief-Justice of the Supreme Court of Idaha

Begissin J. Waters, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Idahe Tarritaer.

Henry M. Martin Assistant-Surreen is the Navy.

Henry M. Martin Assistant-Surreen is the Navy.

Master Francis M. Sheppard to be Lieutenaus to the retired list.

The Senate Francice Committee were equally divided to-day—three against three—on the propriety of passing the House resolution extending the time for the withdrawal of spirits in bond to three years from the date of entry, with a charge of 1-cent a gallon per mouth for each month the spirits remained in bond after the first year. One half of the Committee report simply that the House resolution do not pass, and the other half report that two years time in bond should be given, with a charge of 1 cent per gallon per mouth on the spirits in bond after the first year.

Private dispatches received here to-day report that Col. John Wilder, editor of The Journal of Commerce at Kansas City, Missouri, was killed to-day by James Hutchinson. Death was instantaneous.

THE INDIANS.

THE EXPEDITION AGAINST THE PIEGAN TRIBE GEN. SHERIDAN IN DEFENSE OF COL.

the United States steamer Oneida and the British steamer Bombay, the testimony of the Captain of the British steamer, and a full and particular account of the disaster from our own correspondent. We print first the evidence of Capt. Eyre commanding the Bombay as given in presence of the United States Minister Delong, at the British Consulate.

Arthur Wellesley Eyre sworn: I hold a master's certificate: I command the steamer Boubay; I was in command on the 24th of January; at about 6:15 p. m. on that day the lighthouse at Kanasaki bearing S. II E., the spit W. by N., as near as could be judged; I saw a light a half point on my port bow; it was a bright light; this was at 6:15 p. m.; shortly afterward I made out two lights—side lights green and red: I ordered the helm to be ported, and kept on porting until I shut the green light in; the pilot and chief officer were standing by my side on the bridge; I turned the steam whistle on myself: in shutting off the green light my pilot said: "We are well clear, Sir," my orders were: "Port still, the rule of the road, and we will give her a wide berth;" the steam whistle was then turned off; almost immediately after this I saw the ship crossing my bows under full sail and steam as far as I could see: I telegraphed and stopped the engines; as she got nearly ahead of me and close to, I put the helm hard a starboard to clear her; immediately after this the collision took place, our starboard bow striking her starboard quarter; the shock was hot at all great, nothing more than a graze; I then turned round and looked astern, and sent the chief officer down to see what damage was done and if the ship was making water, and said to the pilot, "I do not think there is much harm done; if there is we shall see signals, rockets or lights, that she wishes us to go down to her; I stopped the engines as nearly as I can tell about ten minutes; the chief officer came up to me and reported the ship making water forward! I then said, "I can see no signals of distress, and nothing can be was The following dispatches concerning the late fight between Col. Baker and the Piegan Indians, in Montana, are published:

GEN. SHERIDAN TO GEN. SHERMAN.
HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI, }
CHICAGO, III., Feb. 28, 1870. }
W. T. SHERMAN, Commanding United States Army,

Gen. W. T. Sherman, Commanding United States Army, Washington, D. C.
General: I have your telegram of the 26th inst., and will make the necessary reports, and furnish you all the facts in the case as soon as Col. Baker's report is received. Col. Baker could not make out his report at Fort Shaw, as he was obliged to return immediately to Fort Ellis, to get shelter for his horses and men. I see that Mr. Vincent Colyer is out again in a sensational letter. Why did he not mention that Col. Baker had captured over 100 women and children? This he suppressed, in order to do injustice to that officer by deceiving the kindhearted public, and to further the end of the old Indian ring, doubtless in whose interest he is writing. So far as the wild Indians are concerned, the problem to be decided is, Who shall be killed—the whites or the Indians? They can take their choice. Since 1862, at least 800 men, women, and children have been murdered within the limits of my present command in the most flendish manner—the men usually scalped and murliated, women ravished, sometimes 50 and 60 times in succession, then killed and scalped, sticks stuck into their persons, before and after death. I have myssif conversed with one woman who, wfille some menths gone in pregnancy, was ravished over 30 times successively by different Indians, becoming insensible two or three times during this fearful ordeal; and each time, on recovering consciousness, mutely appealing for mercy, if not for herself, for her unborn child. Also, another woman ravished with more fearful brutality over 30 times, and the last Indian sticking the point of his saber into the person of the woman. I could give the names of these women were it not for delicacy. It would appear that Mr. Vincent Colyer wants this work to go on. I mention these two cases especially because they came under my own personal examination, and can give them as an example of what has occurred to hundreds of others. The old Indian ring has again set theelf to work to get possession of Indian affai

ry respectfully, your obedient servant. P. H. Sheridan, Lieutenant-General.

very respectfully, your obedient servant.

P. H. SIERRIDAN, Lieutenant-General.

VINCENT COLTER'S REPLY TO GES. SIERRIDAN.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

BOARD OF INDIAN COMMISSIONERS.

To the Hon. FELLY BRUNDER, COMMISSIONERS.

SIE: Gen. Sheridan strikes out at me almost as widly as he did at the poor Piegans, and with about as much justice. He says that he my extract from Lieut. Pease's report of the massacre, "in order to do injustice to Col. Baker and to deceive a kind-hearted public, I suppressed the fact that Col. Baker took 100 women and children prisoners." If the General thinks that it relieves the blackness of the picture any to say that in addition to the 20 women and 50 children sick with the small-pox, killed, there were 100 women and children also taken prisoners. I will add it now. Lieut. Pease, I notice upon a closer look, does not make it so bad as that. He says there were is women and 19 children (none over three years, and the majority much younger), some of whom were wounded, were taken prisoners.

The General seems to quite forget that the same Government which placed him in command of the military of the west, appointed us to do our humane work among those Indians, and virtually makes it our duty to stand in front of these helpless outcasts, women and children, and to say to any one who may attack them, Cease your bloody work: these are not the guilty.

Of the outrages against the poor settlers of the border, he says that I "want it to go on." No, General, you know you are not justified in any such an inference as this. Because I pull aside the curtain and let the American people see what you call a "great victory over the Indians," it don't folker that we do not want the men who perpetrated the horrid crimer you protray with so much youlty, not the Indoord. Faithfully yours.

Vincent College.

perpetrated the perpetrated th

LAWLESSNESS IN WEST VIRGINIA-MILITARY AID

WHEELING, March 9.-United States Marshal Slack writes from Charleston, Kanawha Co., the recently selected capital of the State, under date of March 3, that an organized band of armed Ku-Klux appeared in the town in open daylight on the morning of the 2d inst., and opened the jail and released the prisoners. The jailers were threatened with death if they gave any alarm. The organization is said to be extensive, and the civil authorities are powerless. In view of the speedy removal of the capital to Charleston, the Governor will call upon the General Government for military aid to suppress law-

GENERAL TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

The bill to remove the State capital to Mil-

The dry-goods store of F. R. Rice, inThe planing mill of J. B. Corlies & Co. in

ago was destroyed by fire yesterday. Loss, \$25,000; ... Dr. Lewis L. Miller, for nearly forty years

a leading physician and surgeon in Providence, R. I., died on Tuesday. ... Horace T. Mace, Assistant Grand In-structor to the Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows of Massachusetts, died in Boston on Tuesday evening.

. Walpole, N. H., has voted almost unan-imously in favor of uniting with Westminster in estab-lishing a free bridge over the Connecticut River.

.... The U. S. monitors Miantonomah and Terror are under orders to leave Boston during the pres-nt week, the former for the West Indies and the latter

....The Ancient and Accepted Free-Masons (Scotch rite) are now holding their eighteenth annual reunion in Cincinnati. Delegates are here from nearly all the Northern States.

... The Treasurer of Butler County, Ohio, John C. Lendley, is supposed to be a defaulter to the amount of \$100,000. Charles Reemelin of Cincinnati has been investigating the matter under a special commission from Auditor Godman.Geo. W. Pierce of Westfield, Mass., has been committed to jail in Springfield, on the charge of at-tempting to extort money from James Fisk, jr., by means of anonymous letters, in which he threatened Fisk's life of his demands were not complied with.

....An affray took place in Forest City, Ark., on Tuesday, between two merchants, and partners in business, named J. Pruitt and W. Ellsbury. Pruitt was instantly killed. Ellsbury surrendered himself to the authorities and was committed to jail for trial.

James Taylor's two factories and dwelling-house, near Otisville, Orange County, N. Y., were burned on Tuesday night. The factories were employed in the manufacture of knit Jackets, shirts, drawers, and horse blankets. Loss \$40,000; partially insured.

....John C. Breckenridge, in an argument in a criminal case, at Lexington, Ky., denounced the men who belong to the "Ku-Klux" as either idiots or villains, and assetted that he was free from any fear of them, and would readily respond to a summous from the Sheriff as one of a posse committatus to arrest and bring these men to justice.

.Some of the passengers from the steam-

.The excitement in San Francisco over the

recent gold discoveries near San Diego, was caused by the receipt of halfa tan of rock from the mines of a da-trict about fifteen miles in extent. The quarts lode is wonderfully rich, with good placer diggings in the vicin-ity. The rush there from Southern California is very great, and San Diego is reported to be nearly deserted. Capitalists are sending men from San Francisco to locate cialms for them. claims for them.

A bold attempt was made about 12 o'clock last night to rob the office of the Gas Company in Statest. Albany. An entrance was effected and operations commenced on the vault, when the thieves were discovered and field. Officer Clute, who attempted to interrupt their exit, was disarmed by the burglars, who presented pistols at his head. The burglars left a complete set of tools behind them, consisting of maliets, chiscis, jimmies, powder fuse, candies, jack-screw. &c.

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

stop for nothing but to save life, and I did not think life was at risk in this case; the pilot fold me the spit was close at hand, and there was no danger.

THE AMERICAN ACCOUNT.

STATEMENTS OF THE SURVIVORS-INHUMAN CON-DUCT OF THE OFFICERS OF THE EOMBAY-INTENSE PUBLIC FEELING AGAINST THEM--PROGRESS OF THE OFFICIAL INVESTIGA

IFROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

YOKOHAMA, Japan, Feb. 1 .- On Monday evening Jan. 24, the American war steamer Oneida, bound from this port to New-York via Hong Kong, came in collision with the English mail steamer Bombay off Saratoga Spit in the Bay of Yeddo, and about 16 or 18 miles from Yokohama. The Oncida was so badly damaged that she sank in about 15 minutes after the collision, and of her crew of officers and men, numbering 161, but 55 were saved, including three

officers. This terrible calamity has shed a feeling of deep gloom over this entire community, for the Oneida had been on this station ever since the opening of Hiogo and Nagasaki, a period of almost three years, and her officers and men were known to and highly esteemed by all their countrymen here. The manner, too, in which she was lost, and the conduct of the Captain of the Bombay have caused much sharp comment, for the loss of life is, and doubtless over will be, regarded as the result of inhuman cowardice to speak in the mildest terms. CIRCUMSTANCES ATTENDING THE DISASTER.

At 5 o'clock p. m. the Oneida steamed out of harbor, receiving from most of the shipping friendly recognition, and a "God speed," bound for "sweet home." At about 5 o'clock a. m., on Tuesday, your correspondent was aroused by a messenger, who a nounced that the Oneida had been run down by the English mail steamer Bombay, and had sunk, Surgeon Sudder and 15 men only escaping in a boat; that they had just arrived by land, and had gone aboard the storeship Idaho. I immediately awakened the American Minister, the Hon. Charles E. De Long. and Chas. O. Shepard, U. S. Consul at Yeddo, and after a hurried consultation, it was determined to proceed with all speed to the scene of disaster, and to spare no exertions to save the lives of any who might survive, hoping there might yet be some of the poor fellows clinging to the spars or fragments of the wreck, although the Surgeon thought that no other boat had left the Oneida, and the weather was who might be lashed to spars could have survived the bitter weather. But here arose an awkward and distressing dillema. The United States had no craft in Japanese waters except the condemned and unseaworthy store-ship Idaho, and it was impossible for any Government official to go to the aid of the sufferers, without obtaining a vessel from some other nation (and every first-class power except America has from two to six ships in Yokohama harbor), or from some mercantile establishment. The Minister first applied to the Agent of the Pacific Mail Steamship ompany, but none of their vessels were in condition to proceed to sea at once. He next made application to the American house of Walsh, Hall & Co., and Messrs. Thomas and Henry Walsh, suddenly roused from slumber, dressed with haste, went on board Capt. T. M. Batchelder's steamer Yangtze-to sail that day for Shanghai-ronted the sailing-master Capt. Stembergher, made known his errand, and received a prompt and hearty "Yes," to the request for the Yangtze to sail at once. In forty minutes from the time the alarm was first given at the Ameri can Legation, the furnace fires were burning fiercely beneath the boilers of the good American steamer In the meantime, the Captain of the storeship

quences, except that I might merely have cut his quarre gailery off; nothing else; I did not know what ship site was; I remarked, as she passed, that she was an auxiliary screw; I am a stranger to this port, never having been here before.

Examined by Mr. Barnard.—After she opened out the green light I kept the helm a port; she crossed my bows under sail and steam, and was going I knots, both tide and wind setting in her favor; she had all plain sail set; she was about 100 feet from us when I observed her crossing my bows; another 20 feet would have cleared us; I was going seven and a half to eight knots, or rather I should say, not more than seven and a half; the tide was against me, and I had a strong head wind; the night was dark, but could see the stars.

I could not see, to distinguish from another object, a man a ship's width off, could see an object, but could not side lights; I can hardly say the time; the other vessel evidently starboarded her helm, crossing our bows; she, by so doing, brought the wind more on her quarter; when I first saw the lights I ported the helm and kept it so until I shat the light in, and she, seeing my lights, starboarded her helm and crossed my bows.

To the Court.—"At the time the collision took place all the people were at their stations as usual and customary; the second officer was on the fore part of the neop, and the fourth officer by the wheel, to see my signals attended to; my reason for sending an officer to the wheel was that the quarter-master, during the previous half hour, had not answered my signals quick enough; an able seaman and a sea-cunnic were at the wheel; there was no one in the chains, but a quarter-master was ready if wanted; the minutes elapsed from time of stopping engines to going a head again.

I have been at sea 37 years, and have been 20 in command; that been both in sailing vessels and steamers." The witness was about to answer a question, when the Courtobjected to any expression of opinion only.

I did not see any signal-cokets or "gibes in her Idaho and the Captain of the Russian corvette, who had been rowing wildly about the harbor in topes to aid any of the survivors, were taken or board the Yangtze, three boats, filled with gallant Russian and American sailors to search the beach, were taken in tow, and at 7 o'clock we steamed down the bay, followed by the English sloop-of-war Sylvin while the French steam-launch, and an Euglish tog boat were skirting the shores seeking for survivors. The Bombay was ordered by Capt. Stanhope, senior officer of the English fleet, to return and search for the men her captain had left to drown, and after the order had been twice repeated, the last time with a threat that Capt. Eyre should "return or he would make him," that ship had gone ahead; when the Yangtze arrived to within two or three miles of the place of collision, we met the Bombay returning. Speed was slackened, and signals made for her to stop, which she partly complied with, answerin our hail with a reply that she had 39 more survivors or three gans fired and my not hearing, I attribute to the strong breeze that was blowing and the vessel having shot from me so rapidly.

I looked for a blue-light or rocket; the former would shown me the position of the vessel, and the latter that something was wrong; I stopped the engines before the collision; as soon as ever I saw the collision was inevitable. I stopped the engines; I was standing by the engine-room telegraph myself and blew the whistle with my own hands; I did the latter because the youngsters sometimes forget to do so; I remained altogether from the time of stopping to going shead again ten minutes; I remarked to the plot "Surely, if anything is wrong she will give us a rocket, blue-light, or signal of some sort;" I was a good fifteen minutes looking after the ship after the accident."

I did not hall the other ship, as I was too busy watching my own, and trying to ease the collision as much as I could; the pilot was the first man who spoke; I was told by my second officer that we halled out "Steamer ahoy," and were nottanswered by the other vessel; the collision was very slight, so much so that the lady passengers did not feel it; I expected to be flung off the bridge; I eased the collision by starboarding the helm, and getting my bow off a little; the Oneida's gaff and spänker-boom were entangled with our bowsprit.

A part of the sail was over our bow, and tended to stop the leak a little; from the way the wind was on her quarter, I should judge she had her spanker set; I was not entangled in her risging; the Bombay is an iron ship; her plates, originally five-eighths, are now about a quarter of an inch thick, as she is an old ship, and her plates have been worn down; I have examined her since the injury, and found the spar belonging to the Oneida's and a server it is now about a feat and sees.

It has penetrated the ship at about low-water mark—the weak it is now averval feet above the water. aboard, and that no more were to be found anywhere in the bay near the scene of disaster. We then lowered our boats and started to bring the men off to the Yangtze; but the Captain of the Bombay put on steam, and, with our boats bearing the American colors at the bow en route to his ship to receive the men, he left us and started for Yokehama. This was very insulting, for every American and Russian on the Yangtze felt that to our ship belonged the rescaed men. Minister De Long immediately gave orders to the Captain of the Yangtze to put on every pound of steam and overhaul the insolenand defiant Bombay. The order was promptly obeyed, and the Captain of the mail steamer, seeing that we meant mischief, concluded to take a prudent course and to liesto until Capt. Mullen of the Idaho went alongside and there found the captain's clerk, William H. Crownin shield, and 15 men of the Oneida, who, with 23 more who had gone to Yokohama overland, had been saved in a boat, launched just before the Oneida went down. These men were transferred to the deck of the Yangtze, where they met with as warm a greeting and received as kind attention as ever man gave to a brother. Among all the crowd of rough men who had braved death a hundred times perhaps, there was not one whose eyes did not testify to his deep emotion; it was a touching scene, and one never to be forgotten. After a further search, that resulted only in disappointment, the prow of the Yangtze was turned toward Yokohama, and we reluctantly left the spot where we knew were sleeping 106 good loyal American seamen, from whom we had parted but a few brief hours before.

On our arrival at Yokohoma we found every ship in the harbor draped in mourning, and excited groups were conversing earnestly about the disaster and anxions to learn who were among the saved. Of the hundreds whom I heard express their opinion that day there was not an American who did not believe that Captain Eyre of the Bombay was guilty of a nost atrocious crime in leaving the crew of the Oneida to drown, and making no effort to save them. On our return, those who had arrived overland and those with us were sent on board the Idaho, where they were cared for, and provided with

everything to make them comfortable. On the same day, I received the following state nent of the disaster from the Captain's Clerk, Wm. W. Crowninshield, which, with one or two unimportant corrections by otherss saved, may be considered a very nearly correct:

STATEMENT OF MR. CROWNINSHIELD.

We left Yokohama at about 4:30 o'clock p. m. on Mon-day, Jan. 24, bound for Hong Kong en route for New

ision.

He had no aushority to do so; when my ship was at anden, I felt there was no immediate danger, and I should be ashore the first thing in the morning, and report personally to the agent; I would not venture in among the shipping at night, after having had one collision; I steamed back to the place of collision and my crew were employed in baling water and trimming cargo the whole time; I went under protest; I saw the other vessel was a steamer as soon as I saw the bright light and the side lights; I saw she was a screw; the law is when two vessels meet end on, whether steamer sailing, for each to port her helm; when a vessel is under sail, and meets another on the starboard tack she keeps the wind, and the other gives way.

To Mr. Harnard—I saw no lights, or breakage proceeding from or in the other vessel after collision; no one reported anything to me of that nature; the first intimation I had of a vessel ahead was hearing the going struck twice; I did not hear from any person during the night that the side of the vessel well ad struck was cut open; I swear that nothing of the sort was reported to me, and that I saw nothing; I knew the other vessel was touched on the quarter; I never left the bridge.

I am no, aware that it is customary to take any steps to ascertain damage caused by collision of two vessels, and done by one to the other; in the open sea it may be, but not near ladd, as in a case of this sort; the mode of signalling is decided a rocket and blue light at night; guns are danger signals; there is no regular law laid down that I am aware of; I did not send up a rocket, as York. At 6 o'clock we were well into the channel, and with a fair wind and tide, concluded to slacken steam, which we accordingly did, and then all hands, except those in charge of the deck, went below for supper. I had lain down on the starboard transom below decks with my clothing and a beavy overcoat on, and fell asleep. I was awakened-I do not know how soon-by a sudden shock, and upon recovering consciousn aware that I had been stunned, as I was covered with the debris of the wreck-wood, broken spars, sails, etc. As I crawled out from the mass of matter, I could see the sea astern and the stars shining, and then it flashed upon my mind that our ship had come into collision with some other vessel. I found myself badly bruised, but crawled out in the stern and up the splintered sides to the spar deck; I then went forward, and, meeting several officers asked what was the matter: I was informed that a ste